

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13, 1911

NUMBER 7

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

PROVIDENCE Roving Machinery, with their Patented Improvements.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

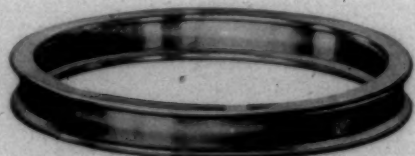
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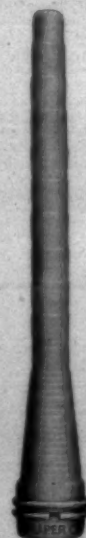
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THE BEST
NORTHROP LOOM
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SOUTHERN AGENT

J. D. CLOUDMAN - 40 S. Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.

Southern Advertising

Very few machinery manufacturers can afford to advertise in all textile journals, and the problem of which to use is always before them.

In the North there are seven textile journals not including those devoted to special branches of the industry or the commercial papers that carry considerable textile news.

In the South there are only three textile journals and one textile paper and there are no commercial papers that devote any great space to textile news.

Only one of the Southern textile journals claims any Northern circulation and only one of the Northern textile journals has as many as 1000 subscribers in the South and only one other has as many as 500 south of Washington.

To do effective advertising in this section a Southern journal must be used and the machinery manufacturer who does not study the conditions is wasting his advertising funds.

The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

Southern Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DIANIL COLORS
HELINDONE COLORS

THIOGENE COLORS
INDIGO M L B

MANUFACTURED BY

Farbwerke vorm Meister, Lucius & Bruening

Victoria Sizes and Finishing Compounds

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Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the

Metallic Drawing Rolls

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery,

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

SAVES

**Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.**

1-3 Less Weight Required

Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

HERE'S WHY

Felton's Brushes

are the ones you want.

As we are the largest makers of power, machine, mill and factory brushes in the world we can buy better, more advantageously, than other makers and so can produce better brushes and sell them at a smaller margin of profit.

AND SAVE MONEY FOR YOU

S. A. Felton & Son Co.,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 13, 1911

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Address of President Franklin W. Hobbs

On opening my address at Portsmouth last September, I remarked that "the cotton manufacturing industry has been in troublous times since we met in April last" and I regret to be compelled to state that the troublous times have continued. The cotton crop has been a disappointment in size and in character it is one of the poorest and most wasty known. Curtailment has continued and the contest between the buyer, who is attempting to force down prices, and the manufacturer, who is trying to get at least cost for his product, continues and a most unsatisfactory condition has resulted. Buying is on a "hand to mouth" basis. Added to perplexing business conditions has been the upset

Before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

loans and allowing for depreciation. The number of spindles represented was 5,973,496. These figures are the worst for twenty-five years. I understand, however, that there has been some improvement during the past two or three months and the spinners are now said to be working at a slight profit. While conditions here have been most unsatisfactory, I am happy to state they have not been like those in England.

Retail trade all over our country seems to be good and business in general has been, on the whole satisfactory outside of textiles. That

typically do not possess any clothing at all. It is further estimated that to clothe the whole of humanity would require 42,000,000 bales of cotton each year instead of about 17,000,000, the last year's production of the world. The number of cotton spindles in the world has increased from 105,700,000 in 1907 to 134,500,000 in 1910 or 27.3 per cent. The fluctuations in the world's supply of cotton are measured practically by the variations in the production of cotton in our country, as we produce over two-thirds of the supply. The world consumption of cotton

we are as vitally interested as any nation, for whatever affects one nation today affects every nation, and we may well consider briefly the situation as it is today and as it may be in the near future. The production in 1909 may be considered in round numbers, on the basis of net weight bales, as follows:—

United States, 10,000,000 bales, 59.6 per cent.

India, 3,600,000 bales, 21.8 per cent.

Egypt, 900,000 bales, 5.5 per cent.

Russia, 700,000 bales, 4.3 per cent.

China, 600,000 bales, 3.6 per cent.

Brazil, 350,000 bales, 2.2 per cent.

Other Countries, 500,000 bales, 3.0 per cent.

Total 16,650,000 bales, 100.0 per cent.

In the first place, let us consider



DOVER MILL, PINEVILLE, N. C. OR MILL NO. 5 OF CHADWICK-HOSKINS CO.

political situation and the uncertainty due to expected decisions of the Supreme Court which will have far reaching effects. Congress has now assembled in special session and we shall soon know what to expect in regard to legislation and the Supreme Court will give its decisions in the near future. Uncertainty of the future is the most dreaded condition in which business can get. With these two factors removed, we shall know where we stand and be prepared to go forward.

"Misery likes company" and it may interest you to know that for the year ending November 30, 1910, 73 concerns in Lancashire, with a total paid up capital stock of \$42,800,000.00 and an added loan capital of \$5,400,000.00, showed a loss of \$1,315,000.00 after paying interest on

condition cannot continue indefinitely and if general prosperity continues we must inevitably get our share. In this country no one industry can prosper without general prosperity. It is equally true that no one industry can suffer adversity for long without in the end bringing about general adversity. It is will to remember that we must stand or fall together and that prosperity for one means prosperity for all.

The World's Supply of Cotton.

It is undoubtedly true that the consumption of cotton is steadily increasing each year and it seems equally true that this increase in consumption will continue. It is estimated that there are now on the earth 1,500,000,000 people of whom only 500,000,000 are completely clothed, while 750,000,000 are only partly clothed and 250,000,000 prac-

for the year ending August 31, 1910, is estimated by the United States Census Bureau at 18,079,000 on the basis of 500 pounds net weight and the production for 1909 amounted to only 16,588,000 bales net weight, or 1,521,000 bales less than the consumption. The world's consumption for the year ending August 31, 1909, was 19,397,000 net weight. With increases of machinery which have been made, it is evident that the consumption of the mills of the world on full time would be not less than 20,000,000 bales.

The query thus arises:—Where will the additional amount of cotton needed for the world and it sincreasing population come from? This is a question which up to the present time has occupied the attention of the English spinners more than our own, but it seems

our own country. We have gone ahead without much effort and raised as stated fully 70 per cent of the world's product. We are now just beginning to realize the possibilities of the problem.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been making experiments and investigations for years and they are but now beginning to bear practical results and I believe in the near future we shall see great improvements in methods of cultivation and in the character and quantity of cotton if the farmers will generally avail themselves of the services given so freely by the government. In this respect we lead the world and we ought to receive the benefits.

I think I am not too optimistic to believe that from the present

Continued on page 9

Technical Education as Training for the Textile Industry

By Chas. H. Eames before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

PERHAPS no subject is so widely discussed, outside of religion and politics, than education. While it is recognized by every civilized nation that a highly developed system of education in all departments of human life is absolutely necessary to the advancement of a people, the effect of over or under stimulating any particular department cannot be measured in the same degree of accuracy that is practised in mathematics or science. In the study of mathematics or science it is comparatively easy to manipulate various quantities and determine the effect of each upon the result in any given experiment or test. But the same methods cannot be practised quantitatively when problems involve the analysis of the net work of social and industrial relationships.

Within the last fifteen years the particular branches of industrial and technical education have received more attention from the educator, the manufacturer, and the engineer, than have any of the older departments in our educational system. The practical man and the theorist, the philanthropist and the reformer, men of wisdom as well as men with fads, have seen in the development of technical education either unlimited possibilities in the uplift of their brother man, or a necessary means of solving some real and complicated problem in the work-a-day world.

Germany's increase in wealth, industry, and commerce, is frequently given as to the direct result of her highly developed system of industrial and technical education, and some would have us believe that this system is the sole cause of her growth. What would be the effect upon Germany if her educational system be removed no one can accurately determine yet no one would hesitate to reason that such a change would be seriously detrimental to the welfare of the country.

To what extent manufacturing, engineering, and commerce owe their development in our own country to the technical world cannot be calculated or even estimated. We may fairly reason that in the absence of the technical school of applied science, pure science and mathematics would have rested in a comatose state and have been of little practical value.

Our forefathers found wealth in the soil, the streams and the forests, and so long as their resources were immediately at hand and the supply adequate to meet all wants there was no demand for manufactured material. Time was not so important an element as at present. The increase in population and the recognized limit in natural resources, however, soon caused necessity to turn to other pursuits. The manufacturing of higher class articles from the natural products was a logical step. The desire to extend the markets to the inland settlements as well as to facilitate communication and travel with

them brought the problem of waterways and the necessity for skilled engineering. The lack of men to intelligently undertake such work, and the outlook for greater engineering tasks in the future made a training school obligatory. The development of this school naturally drew about it so much of mathematics and science as might be considered essential for the engineer. Later he, in turn, found new fields requiring special application of other branches of science. He returned to the school with his problems and demonstrated the need of an ever widening curriculum.

The co-operation of the graduate engineer with the instructing of his alma mater has been perhaps the greatest factor in extending the usefulness of these schools. This progressive development has led, in some cases, to the establishment of other schools for particular training. In some such ways as this, industry has developed a great many types of special schools, each working in its particular department of the whole technical and industrial education field.

Although not permitting of actual measurements the influence of this growth is recognized by all to add much to the wealth of this country. The technical school as first organized was to train men for civil engineering, but soon it became apparent that manufacturing industries too would profit by having the scientifically trained men, so today we find the largest part of the technical school alumni engaged in some branch of manufacturing. Many of these industries owe their origin to the product of these technical schools, and there are many cases where an industry or concern has been rescued from the class of industrial derelicts by a manager who has had technical training.

While the iron, steel, electrical, and chemical industries are more dependent upon scientifically trained managers, the textile and older and more conservative industry, is fast finding the same need. Some years ago a treasurer of a successful mill was heard to remark with a sneer, "I don't want any Technology graduate coming down here in his patent leather shoes and telling me how to run a mill." The silent reply to this man's belittling estimation of technical education may be found by comparing the change in market values of his mill stock and that of a mill which has made a practice of employing an increasing number of M. I. T. graduates. The stock of the former has constantly fallen until it is nearly one-half its original value and below par, while the latter has constantly advanced until a share is now worth more than three times its par value.

We hesitate to resort to statistics for they do not always tell the whole story. They are nevertheless some measure to use in estimating the results. If our summarization

from the catalogue of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology be correct there are considerably more than a hundred of the graduates engaged in the textile industry or in a business directly dependent upon the textile industry. This does not include those who are mill engineers or those in steam, hydraulic, or electrical machinery design and construction, whose products enter to a great extent in the success of textile manufacturing. Neither does this figure, of course, include those who are not graduates but who have found profitable positions in the textile field and are surely exerting in their influence and helping to make technical training felt in the industry. It would be necessary to consult the alumni lists of the other technical schools to gain a fuller appreciation of the increasing value placed by the textile industry upon this department of education. Further than this in making up our account we should not forget to give due credit to the fact that the industry has deemed technical education of sufficient importance to establish special schools that its particular requirements may be better met. In one of these schools four Massachusetts Institution of Technology men are on the instructing staff, and there have been connected with the school during its brief existence nine instructors who received their training at the Massachusetts Institution of Technology, and who in turn are bound to instill into the training of their pupils much which cannot better be described than "Tech. spirit." On this same instructing staff have been graduates from at least ten other technical institutions, which fact serves as another example of the extended influence of textile industry.

One could hardly conceive of the increase in active cotton spindles in the United States of from 2,500,000 in 1860 to over 29,000,000 in 1910, accompanied by an increase in the consumption of cotton from 840,000 bales to 4,500,000 during approximately the same period without realizing that engineering in the designing, constructing, and operating of the cotton mill must play an ever increasing part. In comparing the size of the woolen mill of 1860 with the magnitude of the present day worsted mill plant of the type of the Arlington, the Ayre, or the Wood, one has some appreciation of the engineering problems involved and the training which has made the successful solution possible.

The increase in production with demand for improved efficiency naturally places problems of improvements in machinery upon the builders, and they too have found the need for special trained men of technical preparation. Hardly a machine shop building textile machinery can afford to be without its corp of expert engineers. The decrease in pounds of cotton consumed per active spindle may be taken

as an indication that finer grades of material are being manufactured in this country, and this too will bring its more complex problems for the manufacturer and designer of machines.

Within the past few years we have learned of a new kind of engineer, or better, an engineer with a new title, indicating again the further subdivision of the field of industrial training. While it was undoubtedly one of the recognized tenets in the establishment of the technical school that increased efficiency of operation would accrue, yet the field of the economist or efficiency engineer was not conceived, but today manufacturers are realizing more and more that dividends can be made or lost in the waste, not only of materials but by the improper direction of labor. The time element in production demands in many cases more consideration than the material, and the efficiency of a human being or process must be and is determined with almost as great an accuracy as any mechanical or electrical device. The industries working upon the smallest margin of profit find the greatest need for this engineer. One of the most lucrative fields for him is the textile, and if careful examination were made one would find many of the successful mills quietly employing engineers with broad technical training to study their plant, methods, and employees that the efficiency of all of these elements may be made the highest.

The technically trained chemist is more in demand by the textile industry. His chief work is to increase the efficiency by insuring the quality of the raw material, by reducing the cost of manufacture, and by reducing waste or redeeming valuable by-products from this waste. The chemist's work has prevented the increasing amount of refuse from the textile mills from polluting the water supplies of nearby communities. Thus while he may not in such cases be engaged to directly improve the industry, he has made it possible for business to expand without being a menace to any particular locality. Logically then we should add to the number of Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduates earlier referred to, as connected with the industry, those who as consulting chemists or as employees of the various Boards of Health are helping to promote indirectly the textile industry.

The increasing quantity of colored goods produced in the United States with the range of dyestuffs made possible by the development of coal tar products, coupled with the impure water supply, shows another pressing need for the technically trained chemist. The day of the "rule-of-thumb" dyer with his stereotyped receipts applied with little regard for varying conditions is fast receding. The dyer finds a knowledge of the fundamental laws of an absolute necessity in coping with the perplexing problems of more intricate dyestuffs, complex-

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

May Contest.

Let no one forget that during the month of May we will run a contest for the best practical article upon "Opening, Mixing and Picking."

The prize for the best article will be \$10.00 and for the second best \$5.00.

After the contest the articles will be printed in book form.

The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "Opening, Mixing and Picking."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than May 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the writers, according to their wishes.

Who Is Right?

Week before last "Old Carder" asked the following question:

"I have a 27-inch doffer on my cards. I am running a 60 grain sliver and producing 900 pounds per week from each card.

Now allowing 7 per cent for stoppage, I want some of the boys to figure how many revolutions my doffer is making."

Old Carder.

Three answers appeared in our issue of last week:

"Traveler" said 12.98 revolutions.
"Second Hand" said 13.80 revolutions.

"O. J. W." said 13.31 revolutions.
All of these cannot be right and we would like to have some other readers give the correct answer and show the errors.

Week before last the following question was asked by "Warper Tender.":

"I am running a Denn warper making 20-2 warps of 864 ends 1,000 yards, and I want some of your subscribers to explain to me how to figure the proper weight for these warps and also tell me how much difference in the weight of the warps will be made if the yarn is spun a half number heavy or a half number light.

"They might also figure how much our mill would lose when the yarn runs a half number heavy. We are making about 12,000 pounds a week of these warps and getting 23 cents per pound for them.

Warper Tender.

Three answers were made to this last week, and gave the loss from running one half number heavy as follows:

"Jerry" said \$56.27.

"Old Warper" said \$72.22.

"Luzon" said \$80.04.

In this issue there are other and different answers.

We would like to have some one give the correct answer and explain the errors.

Answer to Warper Tender.

Editor:

I wish to give the following answer to Warper Tender:

864×1000

—————=102.85 lbs. Standard.

840×10s

864×1000

—————=108.26 lbs.

840×19½s

108.26 lbs.—102.85 lbs.=5.41 lbs. loss on each warp. Then 12000 lbs.÷102 lbs. weight of correct warp=117 warps per week. 117×5.41 lbs. loss=632.97 lbs. lost on the 12000 lbs. 632.97×23c.=145.58 or total loss in dollars and cents.

I. X. L.

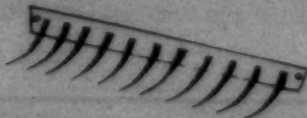
Answer to C. E. P.

Mr. Editor:

Fully realizing the great amount of trouble that split laps can cause, I will try in a few words to give C. E. P. a description of a split lap preventer which is now used in many of the best mills. This device unlike many other preventers is not placed back of the cages but instead is placed in front of them between the stripping rolls and the calender rolls and is substituted for the stripping roll plate which is taken entirely out.

The stripping rolls are the two rolls the lap passes between just after leaving the cages, and the stripping plate is the flat plate between the stripping rolls and the calender rolls.

Speaking of the device itself it



is made of iron about 3 inches wide, 3-8 inch thick and just long enough to reach across the picker and fit in the stripping plate's place. Holes are drilled in this iron about 2 inches apart or a wire either 1-8 or 1-4 inch in diameter, previously curved and made just long enough to reach over the calender rolls, is fitted in each hole and bradded on the under side so as to hold it firmly in place. The figure gives the general appearance of the device when ready to be placed in the picker. If preferred wood instead of iron can be used to hold the wires, small nuts being screwed on the under side of the board so as to hold the wires steady, the iron however, will probably prove the most satisfactory.

When the lap passes over the wires a very decided impression or crease is made in its surface, and when it unwinds on the card these impressions have a tendency to cause it to unwind in the same layers it was wound up in and thus prevent the laps from splitting. In a cleaning way this preventer also does good work as a large amount of dirt always falls through the spaces between the wires. I know of no device that will come nearer serving its object than this one and would suggest that C. E. P. have one made and tried on one of his machines, feeling sure that if he does he will soon have them put on every picker in the mill from the opener up.

W. R. S.

Humidity.

Mr. Editor:

Please ask the following question on the Discussion Page of the Southern Textile Bulletin: What is considered the best amount of humidity to be kept in the Card Room, Spinning Room, and Weave Room? An answer to this question at an early date will be greatly appreciated.

Georgian.

A Question.

Editor:

I am having a great deal of trouble with my rollers and would be glad to have some spinner tell me what to do to keep thread from lapping on steel rollers. I have a great deal of this trouble.

R. H. B.

Shuttle-Box Improvement.

The means employed at present to operate the swell of the shuttle box on the loom to check the incoming shuttle consists of a strong spring on what is known as the protecting rod. The pressure from this spring acts at all times upon the shuttle while in the box. After the shuttle has been brought to rest, the pressure from this spring is not only useless but injurious, owing to the additional power necessary to overcome the resistance to the outgoing shuttle which increases the liability of breakage, not only to the teeth of the gearing through which power is transmitted to the picker stick, but also the picker stick itself while transmitting the additional power. The picker itself also requires more frequent renewal. Another defect of the present method of checking the incoming shuttle is that it strikes hard on the inclined face of the swell, which tends to throw it off, breaking the filling.

As the front of the shuttle box is often inclined to the plane of the picker stick, and as the swell holds the shuttle parallel with the front of the box, the shuttle leaves the

box at a slight angle which causes it to zigzag its way across the loom, thus wearing away its edges by coming into contact with the reed. This defect is often the cause of the shuttle flying out which results in serious injury to weavers, machines and material.

There are other methods of checking the incoming shuttle. One method is by the use of rubber, which is unsatisfactory on account of the effects of atmospheric conditions. There is another patented device, however, which overcomes the above defects, and consists in exerting pressure on the swell intermittently instead of constantly, its action commencing with a slight pressure as the shuttle enters the box and increasing until the shuttle has been brought to rest, when all pressure is released. Such a device has been in demand from the beginning of the power loom, and it is claimed where it has been tried that it prevents the shelling of the filling, thus reducing the waste, besides saving power and many of the breakages which are so numerous on a loom.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

Experiment Works Well.

After two months of welfare work, the Durham hosiery mill, of Durham, N. C., has found its experiment working finely and the people to whom the professional nurses administering are receiving these ministrations in the best spirit.

During the month of March, the nurse made 287 calls and visited 100 different patients. There were three cases each of tuberculosis and pneumonia, all of which have shown improvement and some are now convalescent.

The company feels that there has been a decided improvement in the health of the mill settlement.

All expense is borne by the company, drugs, doctors' bill and incidentals. Seeing the good results in two months was hardly to have been expected but that's what the company believes it can do.

A brick fell from a scaffold on top of a five-story building under construction on Whitehall street in Atlanta, Georgia, and, crashing through the wind-shield of a limousine at the curb, fetched up against the hood with a frightful crash and shattering of glass.

The negro chauffeur, who was cranking up at that moment, thought the engine had exploded. When he got back to the car—from across the street—he picked up the brick, examined it critically, and stowed it away in a box under the driver's seat.

"What are you saving it for—evidence?" asked a bystander.

"No, sah boss," replied the ducky. "Dat's de only God bless-ed brick I eveh did see travel so fast 'thout hitin' some niggeh. I'm gwine to save it for a souvenir."—Everybody.

Established 1873



With a Reputation

To Southern Textile Manufacturers

We invite your critical patronage. Try "McL" Oak Tanned Leather Belting. It meets all requirements. : : : :

SOUTHERN AGENT

B. F. HOUSTON
Charlotte, N. C.

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We make practical demonstrations of our goods, free of charge. If you have any trouble, write us.

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Danker & Marston
BOSTON, MASS.**GUM TRAGASOL for Warp Sizing.**
DANAMAR Softener, replacing Tallow.**A. Klipstein & Company**

129 Pearl Street, New York City

SOUTHERN BRANCH:

17 EAST FOURTH STREET CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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The Society of Chemical Industry

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

Pyrogen Blues**Pyrogen Browns****Pyrogen Blacks****Ciba Colors a Specialty**

Traganta and Pearlina for Sizing and Finishing, Alizarine Oils, all grades. Special Size B, for Slashing.

Full Line of Chemicals for Cotton Manufacturers**Carpet Yarns**

THE dyeing of carpet yarns is quite an expert vocation, most particularly in the shading for attaining exact matches to pattern. The difficulties connected with this branch of dyeing call for much and varied experience and an exact knowledge of the proper manner of manipulating the various grades of materials, from the finest woolen yarns to the ordinary qualities and the lowest shoddies.

As in many other branches of dyeing, it happens that such very low prices are offered for the work that the use of the best and the fastest coloring matters is prohibitive. But in most circumstances, whether the prices offered are remunerative or otherwise, great demands are almost invariably made upon the fastness of the colorings.

Fastness to Light.

Reasonably enough, the main recommendation for fastness of dyed carpet yarns rests on the fastness of the colors to light. For this reason the acid dyestuffs are more commonly used than any other class of coloring matters; they admit of the dyeing operation being accomplished with dispatch; the wool retains its natural lustre, and the acid dyestuffs give bright colors and are not too costly. It may be very truly observed that successful dyeing depends very largely, indeed almost unreservedly, on the proper previous and preliminary preparation of the yarn, since not only is a thorough washing required, but often enough a course of scouring to remove any grease present on the fibre. Moreover, should this scouring be imperfectly carried out, then the ultimate coloring will be imperfect. As to the degree of severity of the scouring operation to be allotted to the material, some discrimination is required. The better qualities of wool appear on the market in the partially washed state, and in these cases it suffices simply to scour once in a warm soap solution, containing a small quantity of ammonia, the latter with the object of effecting the removal of any grease that may still remain in the wool. Lower qualities of wool usually contain a rather large amount of grease, and these classes cannot be properly scoured at one operation, but need twice scouring. Of course, the strength of the scouring liquors has to be regulated according to the accounts and the particular state of the yarn under treatment.

Oil Used.

It is a great convenience, and the carrying out of the scouring operations is simplified when the dyer has a knowledge of the nature of the oil that has been used during the spinning process. In Germany oleine is mostly employed, while in England a cotton-seed oil is employed. Oleine admits of removal from the yarn by a scouring with soda and ammonia, whereas in the case of cotton-seed oil ammonia is not effective, and it has been found that

the best service is rendered by a mixture of soda and soft soap. The presence of cotton-seed oil may usually be detected by the characteristic odor of the wool. Naturally no recipe for the making up of a scouring liquor that is generally applicable can be offered, as here again the dictates of experience are the determining factors.

The author has found that for the scouring of carpet yarns containing a large proportion of oil and dirt a treatment in a warm bath of bisulphite of soda is very beneficial. This undoubtedly loosens the dirt from the fibre and assists the succeeding scouring operation. Again, good results may be attained by treating with a mixture of soda and ammonia, say about seven pounds of the former to three of the latter, for 100 of yarn. In case of yarns containing cotton-seed oil a good soft soap should take the place of the ammonia.

Scouring Liquors.

The scouring liquors are generally used for several successive lots, and, until they become too dirty, are replenished each time with one-third the quantity of the ingredients added at the first. After scouring a thorough washing with water always follows. To make the scouring as complete as possible, the yarn is usually passed about half-a-dozen times through the scouring liquor, so that some time and labor is expended on the operation, but with benefits later on that well warrant the expense. Mechanical means of treatment may of course shorten the duration of the treatment and these are therefore much to be preferred. A very important feature about the scouring of woolen yarns rests in the proper regulation and control of the temperature of the scouring liquors. The temperature must be low, otherwise there may be a tendency for the yarn to become felted, and this is a rather serious defect; 40 to 50 deg. C. is about right. Another very important feature in the treatment of carpet yarns is the necessity for manipulating them as little as possible. In works engaged on the treatment of these classes of yarns it is a decided advantage to have a good supply of suitable dyeing vessels, so as to admit, in many cases, of keeping up standing baths for future lots; in this way economies are gained, and also the very great advantage of being able to work the yarns in old baths instead of new. Nevertheless, in producing very light shades it is possible that fresh baths may be required; on the whole, however, a better equalization of the color on the yarn is usually more certain in an old one.

Bright Shades.

Current fashions are calling largely for very bright shades, and it is now more than formerly the custom to resort to bleaching beforehand by sulphuring, since many of these cannot be matched on yarn that has only been scoured. In

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PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 3)

acreage the production could be doubled if proper methods were used and it is along such lines that our friends in the South must work to secure the best results for themselves and the spinners. To improve methods of cultivation we must add a better method of picking, which is so much before us at present and which is certain to be realized in time, and a general improvement in every step and process between the planting of the seed and the delivery of the cotton to the mill. We have too long drifted. The time is now ripe for concerted and determined action if we are to maintain our commanding position.

If we turn to the other side of the world the English spinners especially, and to a great extent those on the Continent, determined to increase the production of cotton, equal to American cotton, outside of our country. In this determination the British Cotton Growers' Association, with the aid of the National and Colonial governments, is very much in earnest as are all the members of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. This entire subject was discussed by Professor Dunstan in a report which he presented to the International Congress of Tropical Agriculture held in Brussels in May, 1910, and, in the official report of the International Committee of the Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, held in London in November, 1910, especial stress was laid on the importance of continuous experimental work under government auspices, as the problem in most countries is to establish an acclimatized type of cotton suitable for the spinners. Progress, while at present slow, seems to be steady.

The Egyptian government has now created a department of agriculture which has been needed so long to afford guidance and aid to the cultivator and to conduct experiments. In this connection it is a pleasure to note that Professor Dunstan stated in speaking of American cotton:—"This report, moreover, emanates from one of the best equipped and most efficient agricultural departments in existence. As agriculturists and as men of science we may pay a tribute to the enterprise and far-sightedness of the government of the United States in having organized and maintained a department which has been able to render such signal service to the agriculture, not only of our own country, but to all those countries where agriculture is of first-rate importance, and most of all in those in which cotton cultivation is carried on."

While the outlook in Egypt is not considered satisfactory, the possibilities of Egyptian agriculture have been enormously increased, by the construction of the Assuan Dam, and it is hoped in the near future to bring a large area under cotton cultivation in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The government is prepared to grant substantial financial aid to the farmer who engages in the

production of cotton, thus removing one of the great obstacles in the development of the industry. With the establishment of the department of agriculture, the increased water supply and the financial aid of the government we may well expect great development in Egypt.

West Africa presents one of the most promising new fields and cotton cultivation and experimental work is being carried on there in the colonies and protectorates of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium. In portions of that country, cotton cultivation has been carried on for centuries by the natives. It is a somewhat coarse and short staple cotton, and now the problem is to extend the area and to produce a kind that will be suitable to the country and fill the requirements of the European spinners.

In Nyasaland success seems to have been met, and a new cotton to be known as "Nyasaland Upland" has been established. The cotton is said to be fully equal to the best "American Upland" and to satisfy the tests given it by Lancashire spinners. Uganda is also a promising field, and progress has been made in other parts of West Africa, especial attention being drawn to the developments which will probably follow the opening of the Northern Nigeria railway.

India is another country with great possibilities. Many experts claim that in four or five years India could produce a crop of 10,000,000 bales of cotton, and others states that the present acreage under cotton alone would suffice to produce a crop equal to that of the United States, if proper methods of cultivation were introduced. While it is true that a certain prejudice has existed against India cotton that will be overcome as the quality improves, as a result of a better understanding of conditions. In India there is an excellent department of agriculture, a great agricultural population, and the cotton plant is indigenous to the soil, for its fibre has been used in making cloth for thousands of years. Add to that the capital and energy of the British interests and I believe we may expect with certainty a great cotton crop in the near future in that country. While Indian cotton may not be suitable for use in our mills or those of England, every bale raised there will be used for some purpose and means the displacement of a bale of American cotton.

In the same report accounts are also given of the progress made in cotton cultivation in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese and Italian colonies, as well as in South America, the South Sea Island, Japan and China. In the latter country alone the production of coarse cotton has now grown to 600,000,000 pounds annually, and it is expected that amount will be increased.

Such in brief is a summary of the work that is being done in other parts of the world to increase the production of cotton and in this work the British Cotton Association is the most active and aggressive agency. The British Government has decided to assist its operation by the grant of \$50,000 a year for a

term of years, and it is believed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will substantially assist the work in the Sudan. With such activities abroad are we fully alive to the situation at home and its possibilities?

In the old book of Ecclesiastes we read—"There is no new thing under the sun," and while we are now awakening to the need of conservation of national resources it is well the situation at home and its possibility to remember that George Washington, when President, wrote:—

"It must be obvious to every man, who considers the agriculture of this country (even in the most improved parts of it), and compare the produce of our land with those of other countries, no way superior to them in natural fertility, how miserably defective we are in the management of them; and that if we do not fall on a better mode of treating them, how ruinous it will prove to the landed interests. Ages will not produce a systematic change without public attention and encouragement; but few years more of increased sterility will drive the inhabitants of the Atlantic States westwardly for support; whereas if they were taught how to improve the old, instead of going in pursuit of new and productive soils, they would make those acres which now yield them scarcely anything turn out beneficial to themselves."

Mr. James J. Hill, in his recent work called "Highways of Progress," states:—"To raise the productivity of our soil 50 per cent would be an increase greater in value than the entire volume of our foreign trade. These results can be brought about only by a general understanding and practice of agriculture as modern science and experiment would explain it."

Swift, in his "Gullivers Travels," wrote:—"And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

Our government, through the work of the Department of Agriculture, is now trying to make not only ears of corn and two blades of grass, but two bales of cotton to grow where one grew before, and this great work deserves our hearty support and commendation.

What can we as an Association do to further the great work of this department of our government? What can we do to make the cotton growers realize the necessity of action along the lines recommended by these officials, able and untiring in their activities to increase the quality and quantity of cotton? Think of it, gentlemen, the rest of the world is actively trying to find means to increase the production of cotton, and we continue in the old ways of producing and handling, and, it is safe to say, little improvement has been made in years. How long shall we let this condition continue?

It has been estimated that only about one-third of the available

area within the cotton belt of our country is at present cultivated, and the future extension will depend on the desire of our farmers to plant a greater acreage and to adopt more scientific methods of cultivation, which will result in a greater yield per acre.

We have the natural conditions needed, scientific knowledge, unequalled in the world, and all we need is to apply this knowledge to the God-given soil and climate, and we can well raise 50,000,000 bales of cotton! I trust that as a nation we may realize the possibilities of the situation, and not stand still while other nations reap the benefit of our experience and take from our grasp the supremacy we have so long held as the greatest producers of cotton in the world. We are continually increasing our manufactures of cotton and as a national policy, in time of peace or in time of war, we must do what we can to maintain our unquestioned supremacy in the production of raw cotton.

Conference of Manufacturers.

As a matter of record, it seems well to state that on the 19th of October, 1910, at the request of the officers of this Association, the officers of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association dined with the former at the Engineer's Club in New York, and at that time your president stated that "there is so much in common in the purposes of the two organizations here represented by their officers that it appears as if the interests of the cotton manufacture would be enhanced by coincident although independent lines of policy and such uniformity of action would have the greater force through the logic of numbers." An informal and interesting discussion was held, and, as a result, our Association invited the same officials of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, a committee of the Arkwright Club and a committee representing the cotton growers to meet in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on February 2, 1911. Unfortunately, the growers were not represented, although some of them had accepted the invitation, but the other organizations were, and a successful conference was held on the afternoon of that day.

The most important action taken was the appointment of a committee, representing the three organizations in attendance, to consider the whole question of buying cotton and to prepare a form of contract to cover the purchase of cotton. It was understood this would cover the question of bagging, compressing, bales or pounds, the amount of tare, gross or net weights and moisture, and it is hoped that as a result a contract may be made that will be satisfactory alike to seller and buyer and put the whole matter on a uniform business-like basis. This is a matter of the greatest importance to every manufacturer, and if the desired result can be accomplished, and I can see no reason why it cannot, it will reflect great credit on the committee and bring about

Continued on page 17

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THURSDAY, April 13

Our Best Towns.

While our circulation is becoming generally distributed over the entire South it is interesting to note the towns which we have secured the largest lists of subscribers.

Below we give out ten best towns with the number of subscribers we have at each place:

Charlotte.....	102
Spartanburg, S. C.....	44
Greensboro, N. C.....	35
Gaffney, S. C.....	35
Lancaster, S. C.....	30
Trough, S. C.....	28
Durham, N. C.....	27
Newberry, S. C.....	27
Columbia, S. C.....	26
Concord, N. C.....	25

Talks on Loom Fixing.

In this issue appears the first of a series of articles on loom fixing which will be written exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Geo. Rice, of Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Mr. Rice writes from long experience and his talks will be found interesting.

The 1911 Cotton Crop.

The size of the 1911 cotton crop is a problem that will not be finally solved until about this time next year.

Already, however, the speculators have begun to kill this crop and will be alternately killing and improving until they have another crop upon which to operate and the public during this time will be carefully educated to opinions which will place them always upon the wrong side to the financial benefit of the speculators.

Judging by general reports and by the amount of fertilizer used we may expect a record breaking acreage this year. Last year the acreage planted was 33,196,000 and if there is an increase this year of 5 per cent it will bring the acreage to almost 35,000,000.

There are many who continually argue that the Census Department cannot determine the number of acres but it makes no difference as the comparative number of acres or the per cent of increase or decrease is the real proposition.

Assuming that the acreage this

year is increased and the total acres to be 35,000,000 it is interesting to note the possibilities. The yield per acre of cotton for the South during the past few years has varied from .33 of a bale during the worst year to .46 during the best year.

The size of the 1911 crop at the different yields per acre based upon 35,000,000 acres would be as follows:

Bales per acre.	Total Bales.
.33.....	11,550,000
.34.....	11,900,000
.35.....	12,250,000
.36.....	12,600,000
.37.....	12,950,000
.38.....	13,300,000
.39.....	13,650,000
.40.....	14,000,000
.41.....	14,350,000
.42.....	14,700,000
.43.....	15,050,000
.44.....	15,400,000
.45.....	15,750,000
.46.....	16,100,000

From these figures it will be seen that under the best crop conditions of late years the 1911 crop could be 16,000,000 bales, whereas, under the worst conditions that have prevailed it would be 11,550,000. Under average conditions or .40 of a bale per acre, it would be 14,000,000.

We are making no crop estimate or prediction, but simply pointing out the range of possibilities with an acreage of 35,000,000.

Conditions up to the present time have been favorable and the damage which will prevent a bumper crop must occur in the future.

Of course, the speculators are at their usual game and many things are booked to happen. One day great lack of moisture is reported and the next day there is a little shower and excessive moisture is reported to be doing great damage. One day hot winds are drying up the cotton plant and the next day the winds are too cool.

Then, when the plant gets too well grown to be troubled by moisture or winds, they bring out all kinds of bugs and insects, real and imaginary, and vary the monotony by discovering a new one every now and then. Our old friend, the boll weevil worked longer than the legal number of hours and at the rate of northward advance reported each year he would now be where Dr. Cook and Peary claim to have gone. The cut worm and all other insects that ever go near a cotton field are reported to be living entirely upon cotton diet.

When all these and many more things have happened to the cotton plant and it has come in as usual four weeks late(we never remem-

ber it being on time), the crop turns out to be of very good size and we find that there is enough to spin.

The cotton crop killers are rare artists in their line and their methods of working up scares is certainly interesting.

Yarn Mill Merger.

Very little information has been obtained relative to the meeting in Washington, D. C., last week which considered the question of merging a number of yarn mills.

The impression gained, however, is that nothing of importance was accomplished.

Among those said to have been present were N. B. Mills, Statesville, N. C.; J. P. McRae, Lauringburg, N. C.; J. C. Smith, Shelby, N. C.; W. A. Mauney, King's Mountain, N. C., and H. N. Howard, Mooresville, N. C.

Meeting of Board of Governors of Southern Textile Association.

M. G. Stone, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association has called a meeting of the Board to be held at Spartanburg, S. C., on Saturday, April 15th at 3:30 P. M.

This meeting is for the purpose of considering the advisability of changing the place of the annual meeting and to consider such other matters as may come before them. W. P. Hamrick, president; G. S. Escott, secretary, and David Clark, treasurer, have been invited to be present.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Governors:

M. G. Stone, Ch'm., Spartanburg, S. C.	
N. T. Brown.....	Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. Davis.....	Newberry, S. C.
J. S. Drake.....	Winston, N. C.
J. S. Osteen.....	Greenville, S. C.
H. H. Boyd.....	Charlotte, N. C.
Z. H. Mangham.....	Gibsonville, N. C.
W. W. Becknell.....	Ellawhite, Ala.
G. T. Lynch.....	Augusta, Ga.
S. B. Rhea.....	Greenville, S. C.
T. R. Hazel.....	Columbia, S. C.
W. H. Hardeman.....	Newberry, S. C.

LaGrange, Ga.—The site for the Dunson Mills has been purchased and is located about one-fourth of a mile Northeast of the city, along all three of the railroads running into here, and extending from one public road to another, with two streams of water running through it. It is stated that contracts have been awarded for the construction of the big buildings. Contractors for the full equipment of the power plant, which will be required to light and run the mill, have also been let. It is understood that the entire equipment of machinery has been purchased and will be ready to be installed as soon as the building can be completed.

PERSONAL NEWS

G. W. Epps is now located at Barnesville, Ga.

J. E. Teaf, of Greer, S. C., has moved to Fairmont, S. C.

B. B. Wright has moved from Union, S. C., to Columbia, S. C.

M. E. Wall is now fixing looms at the King Mill, Augusta, Ga.

G. R. Ragsdale has moved from Bon Air, Ala., to Sylacauga, Ala.

Jesse Robertson has moved from Jacksonville, Ala., to Piedmont, Ala.

Robert Butler has resigned as overseer of carding at Tallahassee, Ala.

Troy Cannon of Rosemary, N. C., has accepted a position at Converse S. C.

E. L. Adams is now grinding cards at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. I. Dickerson has accepted a position at the Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Ivy Wrape is now grinding cards at the Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.

John Tiddy is now overseer of carding at Shelby, N. C., Cotton Mills.

A. T. Cain is now erecting machinery at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Hollis Davis, of Evansville, Ind., has become overseer of carding at Tallahassee, Ala.

L. G. McFarland has resigned his position with the mill store at Cliffside, N. C.

C. H. Phillips is now superintendent of the Hopedale Mill at Burlington, N. C.

S. A. Anderson, of Tucapau, has become secretary of the Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.

J. W. Williams has resigned as overseer of carding at York Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

C. J. Moss has resigned his position at Marion, N. C., and moved to Glendale, S. C.

H. B. Jennings, of Fairmont, S. C., has returned from a business trip to New York.

John Hallman, of Gaffney, S. C., is now fixing looms at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Martin Joyner has accepted a position of electrician at the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C.

R. P. Sweeny, superintendent at Fairmont, S. C., has been visiting at Ware Shoals, S. C.

S. C. Jones has resigned as overseer of spinning at Marlboro Mill No. 1, McColl, S. C.

J. C. Ham, of Kings Mountain, is now grinding cards at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.

W. M. Saylor has been promoted to second hand in spinning at Pelzer Mill No. 4, Pelzer, S. C.

T. D. Rudisill has resigned his position at Cliffside, N. C., and moved to Rutherfordton, N. C.

Ike Edwards has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

L. A. King has accepted the position of overseer of carding at mill No. 1, Toccoa, Ga.

Lee Clark has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

J. C. White has resigned as overseer of carding at Lancaster, S. C., on account of bad health.

H. L. Freeman, formerly of Duke, N. C., is now in the automobile business at High Point, N. C.

H. C. Bullock has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.

J. F. Hudson has accepted the position of overseer of winding at the Kinston, N. C., Cotton Mills.

W. R. Rose, of Cliffside, N. C., has accepted a position in the machine shop at Nashville, Tenn.

W. P. Smith has resigned as overseer of carding, at the Wahoo Manufacturing Company, Sargent, Ga.

A. O. Pendleton, of Pelzer, has become second hand in spinning at the Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

J. M. Bruner, of Westminster, S. C., will be secretary of the Middleburg Mills, at Batesburg, S. C.

E. B. McClain has taken a position in the New York office of the Laurel Cotton Mills, Laurel, Miss.

D. O. Bryant has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wahoo Manufacturing Company, Sargent, Ga.

W. B. Daniels has resigned as second hand in the cloth room at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Jim James, of Mount Pleasant, N. C., has accepted a position with the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

Jack Sanders has been promoted to section hand in spinning in the Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.

Guy McClellion, of Tupelo, Miss., is now overhauling machinery at the Tipton Cotton Mills, Covington, Tenn.

Fred Garrett of the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C. had his hand badly injured in the gearing of a loom.

CARDS, DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS, LAP MACHINES

SPINNING FRAMES,

MULES, LOOMS.

I. T. Adams has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

H. E. Dees has resigned his position as loom fixer at the Locke Mills of Concord, N. C., and moved to Charlotte.

W. F. Smith, formerly superintendent of the Providence Mills, at Maiden, N. C., is now located at Conover, N. C.

W. L. Smith of the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C. has accepted a position with the McGee Mills of the same place.

W. A. Stone has resigned as overseer of spinning at Marion, N. C., to become second hand in spinning at Pelzer, S. C.

G. V. Anderson has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

L. L. Wortman, of Shelby, N. C., has become overseer of carding, at night, at the Yorke Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

E. J. Lewis, of Anderson, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C.

Abe Mauney is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Tuckasee Manufacturing Company, Mount Holly, N. C.

J. H. Allen has been promoted from overseer of winding to overseer of spinning at the Kinston, N. C., Cotton Mills.

Jessie Sargee and T. E. Manly are engaged in putting Draper stop motions at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Pineville, N. C.

J. W. Cannon and E. C. Barnhardt, of Concord, N. C., will return this week from a pleasure trip to the Bermuda Islands.

J. C. Tipton has resigned as carder at Ninety-Six, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Grendel Mills No. 1, Greenwood, S. C.

R. M. Miller, Jr., of Charlotte, is in Boston this week attending the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

R. A. Williams has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Woodside Mill, Greenville and take a section at the same mill.

Ralph M. Odell, Commercial Agent, of the Department of Labor and Commerce, landed at Plymouth, Eng., last Thursday on his way to Spain, where he will begin his investigations.

Clarence Davis of the Mill Mfg. Co. at Greenville has accepted a position with the Southern Power Company, at the same place.

G. C. Truelow, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of mule carding and spinning at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

Ernest F. Lipe, of the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position as machinist at the Yorke Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

Sam Moore, of the Pomona Mills of Greensboro, N. C., has accepted a position in the cloth room at the Cannon Mill, Kannapolis, N. C.

C. C. Hayes, card grinder at the Klotho Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Phoenix Mill, of the same place.

E. Timmerman has resigned as overseer of carding at Newry, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Oconee Mills, at Westminster, S. C.

S. M. Arrington, formerly overseer of carding at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., is now in the real estate business at that place.

W. T. McCassill, card grinder at the Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

J. T. Alexander has resigned his position with the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Lumberton, N. C., Cotton Mills.

J. D. Melton, formerly master mechanic at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C., now holds a similar position at the Ida Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

T. P. Moose has resigned as carder and spinner at the Atlas Mills of Bessemer City, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C.

Byron F. Card, superintendent of the Tallahassee Falls Mfg. Co., Tallahassee, Ala., will resign his position to become superintendent of the Kansas City, Mo., Cotton Mill.

Jesse Davis has resigned his position as carder and spinner with the Brown Mill, of Concord, to accept a position as spinner with the Sevier Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Calloway Mims has resigned his position with the Poe Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, to accept a position with the Crawford Montgomery Company, Spartanburg, S. C.

(Overflow Personals on page 16)

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Ramseur, N. C.—The Columbia Mfg. Co., will close down for 30 days from April 1st.

Greenville, S. C.—The Vardry Mill closed last week and will remain idle until business improves.

Gainesville, Tex.—D. W. Crawford, a business man of this city, is preparing to open an overall factory. He will install thirty machines and the factory will employ about thirty-five people.

Roseville, Ga.—The officers of the Park woolen Mills announce that the mills will resume operations at once, employing several hundred hands. The mills have been closed down for a year.

Greenville, Miss.—A new enterprise is now under operation and is making mattresses daily. It is located at the corner of Washington and Walnut in the rear of Cowan's Furniture Store.

Wesson, Miss.—J. S. Kea, secretary and treasurer of the Mississippi Mills, Wesson, Miss., has been appointed custodian of the property. There seems to be little chance of the mills resuming in the near future.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Mascot Cotton Mills will be sold at auction on April 29th, by the Mercantile Trust and Deposits Company, of Baltimore, Md., who are trustees under deed of trust. The mill is in operation at present.

Reynolds, Ga.—Reported that cotton mill may be established here; representative of out-of-town capitalists has been investigating the situation. J. H. Neisler is secretary of chamber of commerce and may be able to give information.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Kansas City Cotton Mills have completed financial arrangements or operating the mill and will start on July 1st. E. E. Holmes is secretary and treasurer and Byron F. Card of Tallahassee, Ala., will be superintendent.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. H. Porter, trustee for N. Abelson, manufacturer of overalls and suits, recently petitioned into bankruptcy, as noted, has sold all the assets of the bankrupt to M. Jacobs for \$650 and the sale has been confirmed by Referee P. H. Adams.

Bowling Green, S. C.—The property of the Bowling Green Knitting Mills Co., is to be sold at public auction, Saturday, May 13, at 11 a.m. the sale to take place at the court house door in Gastonia, N. C. The sale is being made for division and settlement among the stockholders.

Mt. Pleasant.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kindley Cotton Mills was held April 5th.

Mr. W. A. Kindley was elected president to succeed the late L. E. Heilig. Mr. Kindley has been serving in that capacity for the past six months by appointment.

Asheville, N. C.—It is announced that Farrish-Stafford Co., of New York, are behind the French Broad Mfg. Co., which was recently organized to take over the Asheville Quilt Mills. The plant has a capacity of about 125 to 150 cases, of crochet, marseilles and satin cotton quilts a week if operated in full.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—At a mass meeting of citizens the subscriptions to the proposed 20,000 spindle cotton mill were increased to \$170,000, but \$30,000 to be raised to insure securing the plant. The entire plant will cost \$400,000 and a bona fide offer is claimed to operate the mill by practical cotton mill men who will put up the other \$200,000.

Sanford, N. C.—The Effie Hosiery Mills, of which W. A. Ellington is owner, was recently put in operation and is now turning out 50 dozen pairs of socks a day. The capacity of the plant is 200 dozen pairs a day, and Mr. Ellington says the daily output will be increased after the girls in his employment have learned more about the work.

Anniston, Ala.—Equipment has been purchased for the knitting mill recently reported to be established at Anniston, and which will be owned and operated by S. C. Meadt of Philadelphia, Pa. The machinery has been shipped from Philadelphia to be installed in a building already secured. The plant will manufacture hosiery and employ about 25 operatives.

Oxford, Ala.—The mill of the Southern Mills corporation, which recently purchased the plant of the Planters Manufacturing Company of this city, has been placed in partial operation and will resume activity on a large scale in a few days. Several thousand dollars has been expended in the installation of machinery and improvements on the buildings of the company.

Lincolnton, N. C.—One of our leading cotton mill men and capitalists, while in Florida recently, purchased 5,000 acres of Florida land, or about eight square miles. He is going to have it cleared and put in cultivation and grow long staple cotton for his mill here. If he should pick up his mill and place it in the center of his cotton patch, then he would have solved a perplexed problem.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—The Fitzgerald Cotton Mills made their first shipments of cloth last week, consisting of 5,000 yards of heavy duck and was consigned to the Great Fall Bleaching and Dye Work, Somerworth, N.

H. The Fitzgerald Mills now run 120 looms, making all classes of duck, sheeting and drills. They use the Stafford loom and the company feels very proud of the increased growth of these mills.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The mill is doing finely despite the hard times in textile manufacturing. The stockholders were made glad by receiving the usual quarterly dividend last Tuesday.

The new machinery lately installed in the mill is now in operation and is giving good satisfaction. The increased number of spinning frames will enable the mill to do away with a good deal of night work.

Calhoun Falls, S. C.—The Calhoun Mills is said to be planning an increase to 40,000 spindles. As the company now has 26,500 spindles, this would mean adding about 13,500 spindles at a cost of probably \$200,000. The buildings were originally designed for 40,000 spindles, so there would be no construction required. The plant has 600 broad looms driven by electricity on print-cloth production and employing 250 operatives.

Gastonia, N. C.—The stockholders and directors of the Ozark Cotton Mills held their annual meeting on Tuesday.

The stockholders elected the same board of directors, adding Mr. A. P. Rankin. The directors re-elected the same officers as follows, viz: Mr. W. T. Rankin, president and treasurer; Mr. S. J. Hand, vice president; Mr. S. S. Shuford, secretary. These, together with Mr. A. G. Myers and Dr. G. R. Patrick, constitute the board of directors.

High Point, N. C.—C. W. Barlow, manager for Stehli & Co., proprietors of the High Point Silk Mills, has arrived to inspect the plant and more especially the recent addition to the mill, which provides a weaving department. He is accompanied by August van Endt, who is to be manager of the weaving department, and H. Blankenmeyer, who is to be his assistant. The new building has been completed and the machinery has arrived. Messrs. van Endt and Blankenmeyer will superintend its installation. It is expected that all of the machinery will be going in 60 days.

Newberry, S. C.—The Southern Power company has purchased one and eighteen-one-hundredths acres from the Mollohon Manufacturing company from near where the septic tank was located on the south side of the railroad.

The material is on the ground, and work has been commenced on the erection of the sub-station. The building for the sub-station will be of brick, 40 by 120 feet. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and the company hopes to

have everything ready for the bringing in of power in the very near future.

Cuero, Texas.—The Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, of Cuero, Tex., is the name under which the Cuero Cotton Factory will operate since its reorganization. Contracts will be awarded this month for the addition, including a 60 by 100-foot extension to the main structure, another warehouse and a cotton-opening department. All the textile machinery will be overhauled and 2,000 spindles, pickers, carders, etc., will be added for a daily output of 5,000 pounds of cloth. These machinery contracts have been awarded. As enlarged and improved, the company will have an equipment of 8,000 spindles and 160 looms for manufacturing heavy sheetings and drills, light and heavy duck, etc. These betterments will cost \$50,000, which amount has been appropriated for the purpose.

Spartanburg, S. C.—That Spartanburg will be selected as the site for the location of a concern which manufactures cotton waste and other by products has been announced, although final arrangements for the establishment of the concern have not been made public.

R. Margolius of Norfolk, Va., and Lawrence Holt, Jr., of Burlington, N. C., are visitors in the city and have been in consultation with leading men in regard to the establishment of this plant. The concern's headquarters are located in Norfolk, Va., and it has a capital stock of \$250,000.

In addition to manufacturing cotton waste into various commodities, the concern will make bagging for wrapping bales of cotton and will also prepare material that is used to stuff seats in buggies, automobiles and other similar articles.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Hettrick Hosiery Mills of Walhalla may be moved to Spartanburg. Messrs. Hettrick brothers, of Philadelphia, and Attorney R. T. Jaynes, a lawyer of Walhalla, who is largely interested in the mill will be here to survey the field and map out some plans for the proposed change.

While nothing definite has been given out, it is understood this mill, if brought here, will probably be located in the building formerly owned by the Russell Foundry and Machine Works, though no deal has been closed for this property.

The Hettrick brothers of Philadelphia and Attorney R. T. Joyner of Walhalla are the principal stockholders, and they will meet with a committee of the chamber of commerce with a view of discussing the advisability of moving the industry to this city.

Greenville, S. C.—The contract for the construction of the Duncan Cotton Mills was awarded Monday at the offices of the Duncan Mills, in the Masonic Temple.

The contracting firm of Fiske, Carter and Company, of Worcester, Mass., submitted the lowest bid and were awarded the contract for the construction of the large plant.

The contract calls for the completion of the mill by the fifteenth of October, this year.

It is understood that work will begin on the construction of the plant within a comparatively short while. Work on the construction of a side track out to the mill site, from the Columbia and Greenville line of the Southern Railway, is now well under way. As soon as this spur track is completed material for the construction of the various buildings will be hauled to the scene and work will begin soon thereafter.

LaGrange, Ga.—Details of the equipment of the Dunson Mills have been announced as follows: 20,000 spindles with cards furnished by the Whitin Machine Works, of Whitinsville, Mass.; warpers and 500 looms by the Draper Co., of Hopedale, Mass.; pickers by the Kitson Machine Shop, of Lowell, Mass.; boilers, etc., by the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Co., of Newnan, Ga.; 1,500 horsepower steam engine by the C. & G. Cooper Co., of Mount Vernon, O. The main building will cost about \$96,000, and contract for its erection has been awarded to the Pike Bros. Lumber Co., of LaGrange. It will be two stories high for the spinning department and one story high for the weaving department, constructed of brick, 572 feet long by 132 feet wide. This building is to be completed in September. Power will be furnished by a 1,500 horsepower steam plant, which will be installed at a cost of about \$25,000.

Greenville, S. C.—Last week the Southern Textile Bulletin announced that a linen mill would be built at Greenville. Since then application has been made to the Secretary of State in Columbia for a charter for the Clayton Linen Mills, to be headed by Mr. Raven I. McDavid. The capitalization of the mill is \$200,000, and the petitioners are R. I. McDavid of Greenville, and R. L. Stanton, of Providence, R. I. There are others associated with Mr. McDavid and Mr. Stanton as stockholders of the corporation.

The Clayton Mill is an enterprise in a class all by itself. The mill is somewhat of an experiment, being an industry of an entirely new kind and one of which there is no like in the country. The mill will manufacture linen by a recently invented process. There is not another

Not What I Think

said the superintendent of a certain mill when asked as to the merits of air cleaning, but to stop it would mean a possibility of trouble from the help. They like it so much.

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gives air cleaning at no additional initial expense and gives you cheaper, better, more efficient humidity as well. So it isn't a question of what I think, but what our customers think, backed up by the test of operative use, which is the most unprejudiced thing in the world

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

mill in the country of this kind, but the promoters of the new Greenville project feel that it will be a success and one of the greatest undertakings.

The Clayton Linen Mills will at first make linen towels, while later on other classes of linen goods will probably be manufactured.

Associated with him and Mr. Stanton, of Providence, are some of the leading business men of the State, and the mill will be a great addition to the textile business of the city and State.

The new mill will be located on a site near the city limits, but as yet no announcement has been made as to the exact locality.

Norfolk, Va.—The Margolius Manufacturing Co.'s bagging plant here has passed into the control of B. N. Duke, George W. Watts, Lawrence S. Holt and allied interests in North and South Carolina and other Southern States, who have incorporated under the same name with a capital of \$300,000. The new firm will not only conduct here an extensive bagging business but will have branches in all parts of the South, the first of these to be in Spartanburg, S. C.

R. Margolius, of Norfolk, will remain as president of the Virginia corporation which will control the largest concern. I. Margolius will be vice-president; Lawrence S. Holt, Jr., of Burlington, N. C., will be secretary and treasurer and these, with John A. Law, of Spartanburg, S. C., and J. Harper Erwin, of Durham, N. C., will be directors.

Mr. Erwin is of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Co., and is a brother of W. A. Erwin, secretary and treasurer of the Erwin Mills at Durham, of which Mr. Duke is the president.

Lawrence S. Holt, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the new corporation, has arrived here and taken charge of the local properties.

It is understood that the Margolius bagging factory here is to be the parent of the many branches soon to be established in the South, and will be greatly enlarged and that it will soon be made a very extensive industry with the investment of large and substantial capital.

Hosiery Mill Robbed.

Early Monday morning of last week, when the firemen at the Daisy Hosiery Mill, Burlington, N. C., went to start up his heat he heard some one in the office and it was found that the combination on the safe had been worked and the safe had been robbed of between \$41 and \$42. On Sunday three strange men were in town with a camera taking views and made some views near this place.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Japanese Cotton Mills.

"On comparing the conditions of 22 of the largest cotton mills in the Kobe district for the first six months of 1910 with the last six months of 1909, a more favorable situation of affairs is noted. For the six months ended December 31, 1909, \$2,977,224 was spent in mill extensions in excess of the expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 1910, which resulted in the following increases for the latter six months: Spindles, 53,988; doubling spindles, 15,192; looms, 785; yarn, 100,250 bales; cloth 10,874,125 yards; cotton consumed, 42,348,200 pounds. While the expenses during the 1910 six months increased \$256,032, the net profit increased \$1,055,664, and the average rate per annum of the dividend declared for the six months was 14.2 per cent against 13.5 per cent for 1909.

"An increase of \$957,003 in the paid up capital and of \$4,087,212 in the liabilities, is to be noted in the 1910 six months, but an increase of \$8,891,725 worth of cotton in stock is also noted, showing that the companies have been laying in stock to provide against further increased pieces of the raw material.

"A decrease of \$328,547 worth of the yarn on hand and of \$328,378 in the cloth on hand are due to an active demand in China for these articles.—Consular Reports.

Cotton Goods Rate Fight is Settled Out of Court.

Greenville, S. C.—According to a statement by Lewis W. Parker, a prominent cotton manufacturer of this city, the fight between the cotton mills and the railroads for a more convenient schedule of rates on cotton piece goods between interior points and Charleston and through to New York, has been settled by an agreement out of court.

The statement of Mr. Parker is in effect that the agreement has been reached on two questions. One, in regard to the through rate from interior points to New York, is to fix a maximum rate of 45 cents per hundred pounds on piece goods, the roads agreeing to reduce to this figure wherever the rate now exceeds it.

The other question was in regard to the use of Charleston as a port,

and it is agreed that on shipments of goods on all through rates, a proviso of stoppage in transit is made, enabling goods to be stored in Charleston and distributed from there without extra charge. This is similar to the well-known "concentration privilege."

This agreement practically ends the fight which has been made through the Railroad Commission of the State. Warehouses will probably be built in Charleston for storing and distributing centers in the near future.

Accommodating.

Night was approaching and it was raining hard. The traveler dismounted from his horse and rapped at the door of the one farm-house he had struck in a five-mile stretch of traveling. No one came to the door.

As he stood on the doorstep the water from the eaves trickled down his collar. He rapped again. Still no answer. He could feel the stream of water coursing down his back. Another spell of pounding and finally the red head of a lad of twelve was stuck out of the second story window.

"Watcher want?" it asked.

"I want to know if I can stay here over night," the traveler answered testily.

The red-headed lad watched the man for a minute or two before answering.

"Ye kin fer all of me," he finally answered, and then closed the window.

Carpet Yarns.

Continued from page 8

some shades it suffices just to treat the yarn for one or two hours in a 60 deg. C. bath of two parts of sulphuric acid and one part of bisulphite of soda. For the production of some light shades certain coloring matters admit of application from the bleaching bath. Experiment has shown that indirect heating of the baths has advantages in the dyeing of very light shades.—Textile Mercury.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The situation in cotton goods remains almost unchanged although some slight signs of improvement have been noted.

It is expected that a revision of prices on bleached goods will soon be announced and that higher prices will prevail. Although it is said that mills have done considerable business at revised prices and that they are willing to put goods at value, is taken by some to mean that they have either sold all they can or in some instances have really sold all the mills will permit. It is thought that a revision of prices upward will have a salutary effect on the market and the most pessimistic cannot help but admit that it certainly cannot do it any harm.

Buyers are displaying some interest in shirtings for next spring and the next month is expected to show improved buying on these goods but it is too early to say whether hard or soft finished goods will be favorites. Some report that the demand will be for stripes, especially in black and white effects, and business done on figured designs is said to be of a comparatively limited quantity.

Sales in the print cloth market here last week were fair in amount, but there was no improvement in prices. On the contrary some of the prices offered and accepted were lower than any that have been previously accepted for the styles affected since the cost of producing the goods advertised to the present level. This attempt to force prices lower roused the manufacturers to stubborn resistance. They refused to sell any more goods at the prices offered and for the last two days of the trading week the brokers found it difficult to fill their orders. Many of the orders were not filled.

There is plenty of evidence that stocks all along the line from manufacturers to retailers are small, and it is expected that the refusal of the manufacturers to continue the demand at the prices offered will bring an improvement.

It is said by some that buyers are showing more confidence in the market and that goods are going into consumption in a more satisfactory way. On tickings it is said that some fair sized business has been done at prices that have not been materially changed for some time.

Denims in certain well known lines are sold ahead through June and July, and on popular styles in gingham the buyer is now unable to secure the deliveries he wants.

The export shipments to date this year are twice the volume of a year ago, and recent sales of export goods to China will provide an outlet for the product of two or three of the largest Southern plants for some weeks to come.

Current prices are quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in. std.	3% to ..
28-inch 64x60s	3 1/2 to ..
Gray goods, 39-in. 60x72 5 3-16 to ..	
38 1/2-inch, standard	5 to ..
Brown drills, standards 8 1/2 to ..	
Sheetings, south std.	8 to ..
3-yard	7% to 7 1/2
4-yard, 56x60	6 to ..
Denims, 9-ounce	14 to 17
Stark, 8-ounce	13% to ..
Hartford, 11-ounce 40-	
inch duck	17 to ..
Tickings, 8-ounce	13 1/2 to ..
Standard fancy prints	5 to 5 1/2
Standard gingham	7 to 5 1/2
Standard gingham	7 to ..
Fine dress gingham	7 1/2 to 9 1/2
Kid finished cambrics	3% to 4 1/2

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, April 7.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 4,069,646 against 4,230,580 last week, 3,968,897 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,914,646 against 3,098,580 last week and 2,720,897 last year and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,155,000 against 1,133,000 last week and 1,248,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 2,386,000 against 2,108,000 last year, in Egypt 203,000 against 134,000 last year; in India 573,000 against 753,000 last year, and in the United States 908,000 against 974,000 last year.

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, April 7.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, April 7, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	38,824	87,900
Overland to mills and Canada	14,197	13,211
Southern mill takings (estimated)	35,000	20,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	23,497	32,406

Brought into sight for the week . . . 64,524 88,765

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	7,962,119	6,540,707
Overland to mills and Canada	830,375	692,087
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,830,000	1,915,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	360,818	346,461

Brought into sight for season . . . 10,983,312 9,949,255
Eleven thousand two hundred and six bales deducted from the receipts for the season.

Eleven thousand three hundred and twenty bales added to the overland season.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The past week has shown a continuation of the hand to mouth policy of buyers and many commission men consider it the worst week of the present year.

In knitting yarn there was some activity on No. 24s for prompt delivery and some Southern spinners received good orders on that number. There was also some inquiry for the same number for late summer delivery but no sales are reported.

Some of the knitters who had orders cancelled a month and six weeks ago, say that the same distributors have placed duplicate orders for larger quantities than they cancelled.

On combed yarns some business has been done in the past few weeks but there does not seem to be much tendency toward higher prices even in the face of the possible scarcity of staple cotton.

The situation in weaving yarns show no improvement and competition to sell continues keen.

This applies especially to 20-2 warps and sales are reported as low as 22 cents but these are said to have been made by cutting the commission.

Some recent sales reported are 14-4 warps at 21 1-2, 16-2 skeins 21 1-2, 30-2 warps 25, 24s cones 24 1-2, 30s cones at 25.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20	—20	1-2
10s	20	1-2-21	
12s	21	1-2	
14s	21	1-2	
16s	21	1-2-22	
20s	21	1-2-22	
26s	24	—	
30s	24	1-2	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	20	1-2-21	
10s	21	—	
12s	21	1-2	
14s	21	1-2	
16s	21	—22	
20s	22	—22	1-2
24s	23	1-2	
26s	24	—	
30s	24	3-4-25	
40s	29	—	
50s	36	—	
60s	43	—	

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	19	1-2-20	
8-4 slack	21	—	
9-4 slack	21	1-2	

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	1-2	
10s	21	—	
12s	21	—21	1-2
14s	21	—21	1-2
16s	21	1-2-21	
20s	21	1-2-22	
24s	23	3-4-24	
26s	24	—	
30s	24	1-2-25	
40s	29	—29	1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—	
10s	21	1-2	
12s	21	1-2-22	
14s	21	1-2-22	
16s	22	—22	1-2
20s	22	1-2	
24s	23	1-2-24	
26s	24	—	
30s	25	—25	1-4
36s	27	1-2-28	
40s	29	—29	1-2
50s	36	—36	1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	20	1-2	
10s	20	1-2-21	
12s	21	—21	1-2
14s	21	1-2-22	
16s	22	—22	1-2
18s	23	—	
20s	23	—23	1-2
22s	23	1-2	
24s	24	—	
26s	24	1-2	
30s	25	1-2-26	
40s	30	—	

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	26	—	
24s	26	1-2-27	
26s	27	1-2	
30s	30	—	
40s	34	—	
50s	39	—40	
60s	45	—	

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	24	1-2	
22s	25	—	
24s	25	1-2-26	
26s	26	1-2-27	
30s	29	—	
36s	31	—31	1-2
40s	33	—33	1-2
50s	38	—	
60s	44	—45	

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30	—30	1-2
24s	33	—	
30s	37	—	
40s	42	—43	
50s	50	—	
60s	59	—60	

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—30	
24s	32	—	
30s	36	—38	
40s	41	—42	
50s	48	—50	
60s	56	—60	
70s	67	—70	
80s	74	—77	

Strickland Gillian, the lecturer and the man who pole-vaulted into fame by his "Off Ag'in; On Ag'in, Finnigin" verses, was about to deliver a lecture in a small Missouri town. He asked the chairman of the committee whether he might have a small pitcher of ice-water on the platform table.

"To drink?" queried the committee.

"No," answered Gillian. "I do a high-diving act."—Everybody.

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Charlotte, N. C.

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	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills..	70	75	Arista		80
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85		Arlington		140
American Spinning Co..	160		Atherton		
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd	90		Avon		98
Aragon Mills	65		Bloomfield		110
Arcadia Mills	100		Brookside		105
Arkwright Mills	100		Bloomfield		110
Augusta Factory, Ga..	60	65	Brown Mfg. Co.		95
Avondale Mills, Ala...	116	120	Cannon		125
Belton Cotton Mills...	120	125	Cabarrus		135
Brandon Mills	80	90	Chadwick-Hoskins		100
Brogan Mills		61	Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd..		101
Calhoun Mills		61	Clara		110
Capital Cotton Mills...	80	85	Cliffside		190
Chiquola Mills		175	Cora		135
Clifton Mfg Co.		101	Dresden		136
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd...	100		Dilling		
Courtenay Mfg. Co.		95	Efird		100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100	Elmira, pfd		100
Cox Mfg. Company		70	Erwin, pfd		101
D. E. Converse Co.		100	Florence		126
Clinton Cotton Mills...		125	Flint		125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala...		110	Gaston		90
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75		Gibson		70
Dayton Mills	90	95	Highland Park		200
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	117		Highland Park, pfd		101
Easley Cotton Mills...	160	165	Henrietta		170
Enoree Mfg. Co.		50	Imperial		101
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd...	100		Kesler		140
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75		Linden		
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.		210	Loray, pfd		90
Fairfield Cotton Mills...		70	Lowell		200
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65		Lumberton		251
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.	80		Mooreville		125
Glenwood Mills		140	Modena		100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101		Nokomis, N. C.		200
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd...		95	Ozark		110
Gluck Mills		101	Patterson		110
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd...		38	Raleigh		103
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165	Roanoke Mills		
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59	Salisbury		136
Grendel Mills		100	Statesville Cot. Mills...		96
Hamrick Mills		100	Trenton, N. C.		
Hartsville Cot. Mills...		190	Tuscarora		110
Inman Mills		110	Washington, pfd		106
Inman Mills, pfd		101	Washington		30
Jackson Mills		95	Williamson		122
King, Jno. P. Mfg Co., Ga.	85	100	Wiscasset		125
Lancaster Cotton Mills.	130		Woodlawn		103
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	98				
Langley Mfg. Co.		110			
Laurens Cot. Mills...		125			
Limestone Cotton Mills.		175			
Lockhart Mills		70			
Marlboro Mills		80			
Mills Mfg. Co.		90			
Mollohon Mfg. Co.		105			
Monarch Cot. Mills...		105			
Monaghan Mills		104			
Newberry Cot. Mills		125			
Ninety-Six Mills		140			
Norris Cotton Mills...		130			
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd...		90			
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd		90			
Orr Cotton Mills		101			
Ottarway Mills		100			
Oconee common		100			
Oconee, pfd		100			
Pacolet Mfg. Co.		100			
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd...		100			
Pelzer Mfg. Co.		162½			
Pickens Cotton Mills...	92	98			
Piedmont Mfg. Co.		170			
			Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.		115
			Riverside Mills		25
			Saxon Mills		120
			Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.		60
			Spartan Mills		126
			Toxaway Mills		72
			Tucapau Mills		260
			Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st		
			pfd		70
			Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d		
			pfd		45
			Victor Mfg. Co.		115
			Whitney Mfg. Co.		120
			Williamston Mills		120
			Woodruff Cotton Mills...		115
			Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.		80
			Warren Mfg. Co.		107
			Warren Mfg. Co., pfd...		106
			Watts Mills		100
			Woodside Mills		97½

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

Henry Kelly has resigned as section hand in spinning at Alabama City and moved to Griffin, Ga.

John S. Lockman, of Huntsville, Ala. has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Coosa River Spinning Co. at Bon Air, Ala.

G. T. Kirsey has resigned as overseer of spinning at Bon Air, Ala., to accept the position of superintendent of the Marble City Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

L. W. King has resigned as Superintendent of the Marble City Mills at Sylacauga, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Century Cotton Mills, South Boston, Va.

A. C. Hutchison Suicides.

A. C. Hutchison, of Charlotte, committed suicide at Alta Vista, Va., on Wednesday, by shooting himself through the head.

Mr. Hutchison was for years secretary and treasurer of the Victor Mill, now the Continental Mfg. Co., of Charlotte, and later represented Jas. E. Mitchell & Co., in the South.

Last year he incorporated the Alta Vista Cotton Mills of which he was president and treasurer and had about completed the erection of the buildings.

He had lately been at a sanitarium trying to recuperate his health and his suicide is supposed to be due to that cause.

He was widely and favorably known and news of his death will be received with general regret.

Another Merger Reported.

A report has been sent out from New York which we do not believe to be correct but which is as follows:

Another merger of southern cotton mill interests is in progress, consisting of the Holt, Williamson, Erwin, Duke and Mebane interests in North and South Carolina. The combine is for the purpose of bringing these mills into one corporation, which will control more than 500,000 spindles and with a capital of over \$10,000,000.

W. A. Erwin, who is at the head of the Erwin Mills, will be at the head of the new organization, as he is recognized as the moving spirit in the Duke interests and is looked upon as a most successful manager of large interests in the South.

The merger will embrace the mills now owned and controlled by the Holt family and the Williamsons and the Duke Mills now in operation, and will make one of the largest corporations in the Southern textile world.

Since writing the above we have received a wire from W. A. Erwin stating that he has no knowledge of the proposed mill merger.

Elizabeth Mills of Atlanta in Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Elizabeth Cotton Mills, a corporation of Atlanta, by Rosser & Brandon, attorneys, representing Atlanta Utility Works, \$37; M. I. Stone, \$1,085; O. B. Stone, \$2,000. The petition alleges that the corporation committed an act of bankruptcy by admitting in writing its inability to be its debts and its willingness to be adjudged bankrupts.

Judge Newman, of the United District Court, appointed Clyde L. King, receiver under bonds of \$10,000. The petitioning creditors filed a bond in the sum of \$5,000. A subpoena was issued requiring the alleged bankrupt to show cause on the petition April 17.

The Elizabeth Mills have 9,200 spindles and 250 looms. They are equipped for manufacturing fancy weaves both colored and white.

Combination Offices.

The present mill offices at Brandon Mill, Greenville, S. C., will in the future be the headquarters for all of the mills of which Mr. J. I. Westervelt is president, these being the Brandon Mill, the Carolina Mill and the Westervelt Mill, now in course of construction. This fact was made known by Mr. Westervelt. The offices will represent a total capitalization of \$2,078,200.

The offices of the Brandon and Carolina mills are at present located at Brandon, the administration of the two being conducted from the one office. With the completion of the Westervelt Mill, the new million dollar corporation headed by Mr. Westervelt, a third large mill will be managed from these offices.

The capitalization of the Westervelt Mill is \$1,000,000; that of the Brandon Mill \$900,000, and that of the Carolina Mill \$178,200, making a total capitalization of \$2,078,200. The Carolina Mill operates 13,856 spindles and the Brandon Mill 80,000 while the new Westervelt Mill will contain 50,000 spindles. The Carolina Mill has 400 looms, the Brandon Mill 2,000 and the Westervelt will have 1,500. These make a total of 13,856 spindles and 17,400 looms, all to be managed from the offices located at Brandon.

Wm. Keller Dead.

Wm. Keller formerly overseer of carding at the Lula Mfg. Co. Kings Mountain, N. C. and a brother of J. C. Keller Superintendent of Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Pineville, N. C. died at Pineville, Monday morning. He was a well known mill man and his death was unexpected.

W. M. and F. W. Sharples to Move.

The Corn Exchange National Bank has purchased the buildings 123-125 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., now occupied by W. M. and F. W. Sharples, cotton yarn dealers. The lease of the latter expires Jan. 1 next. The new location of W. M. and F. W. Sharples has not as yet been decided upon.

Superintendent Davis Loses Automobile.

Mr. J. L. Davis, superintendent of the Ninety-Six Cotton Mill had the misfortune to lose his auto Sunday morning on his way to Greenwood. It took fire and was burned up. It was well insured.

Superintendent Fowler Married.

W. A. Fowler, superintendent of the Salisbury Cotton Mills, of Salisbury, N. C., was married on April 5th, to Mrs. Lucy B. Canada, at the Crystal Hill Methodist church, Crystal Hill, Va. A. B. Carter, the Southern representative of the Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Co., accompanied Mr. Fowler and acted as best man. The wedding was very largely attended by friends and relatives of the bride.

Spartan Mill Delegates.

At a meeting of the Democratic club of Spartan mills, Spartanburg, S. C., Calvin Whitten was elected president; W. P. Johnson, vice president, and W. A. Stribling, secretary. W. J. Johnson was elected executive committeeman, H. V. Johnson, C. R. Smith, J. F. Miller and H. W. Underwood were appointed as the enrolling committee. The following were chosen as delegates to the city convention: J. W. Bennett, H. V. Johnson, C. F. Brown, T. W. Koon, and J. T. E. Thomas. The following alternates were chosen: A. D. Wood, J. T. Davis, J. A. Schwing, J. F. Miller and Arch Davis.

Bones Wired Together.

Ralph Sullivan, a 14-year-old boy who fell off the platform at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., several weeks ago, and suffered a broken arm, is at the hospital for treatment. The boy's arm was broken just above the wrist, and it has been necessary that the bones be wired together with silver wire.

Several times the arm was set, but each time the bone pulled apart again, and to show the exact condition of these an X-ray photograph was made. It was seen that it would be necessary to operate, and wire the bones together so as to hold them in place.

Lightning at Poe Mills.

During the storm last Friday evening the chimney of the house occupied by R. L. Hart at Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., was struck by lightning, a ball of fire passing down the chimney, crossing the room and striking the mirror in a dresser, scattering glass over the room. A peculiar circumstance of the occurrence was, there was a bowl and pitcher on the dresser and the pitcher was broken while the bowl was not cracked. A picture, was knocked from the wall and a hole about an inch in diameter was made in the ceiling behind the picture. The weatherboarding was torn off on the opposite wall from where the ceiling was broken. The family was in the house at the time. No one was hurt.

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John A. Law.

Spartanburg, while feeling a certain pride in the fact that one of her citizens, Mr. John A. Law, has been selected for a high position in the management of the Pelzer corporation, the big cotton mill merger, recently perfected, very naturally experience a sense of regret that his duties may necessitate his becoming a resident of some other city. Since a city's best assets are its men, Spartanburg can ill afford to lose a citizen of Mr. Law's ability and energy. Though a very young man he has reached a position that places him in a class with the men who are mentioned first among those who do things for the up-building of Spartanburg. The town would petition Mr. Law, not only to remain a citizen of Spartanburg, but to bring the headquarters of the Pelzer corporation here—where it should be. And we believe that, after a consultation with his own heart, Mr. Law would have it so.—Spartanburg Herald.

Textile Students Visit Mills.

Prof. C. S. Doggett of the Textile Department of Clemson College, with assistant professors McSwain and Taylor, went to Anderson last Thursday with the members of the junior and senior classes who are taking the textile course, to look over the cotton mills there. Prof. Doggett carried the students through the Brogan mills. On Friday Prof. Doggett went to Greenville with these students and visited the plants of Camperdown and Monaghan mills, together with the Bleachery. This practice of going with the students to visit different plants connected with their college course is being taken up more and more by the college authorities, and is a good plan of instruction. This gives the students an opportunity to become more familiar with the practical side of their course than they would otherwise do. Those who went with Prof. Doggett were: T. L. Alford, H. C. Beaty, J. T. Crawford, M. H. Epps, W. C. Garrett, B. T. Knight, E. N. Setton, H. A. Adams, T. C. Adams, A. K. Goldfinch, G. L. Hardy, D. L. Latimer, S. A. Miller, T. Perry, D. Tompkins, J. B. Wakefield and J. M. Workman.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Continued from page 9

a much needed reform in the industry.

Unanimous action was taken urging the passage of the Week's bill to conserve the forests at the head waters of the rivers in the Appalachian and White Mountain ranges and it is a pleasure to record the passage of that act after so many years of effort. The fact that our Association was the first important commercial body to endorse and work for this project and to solicit the co-operation of all organizations whose members are dependent on the water powers of those sections of the country, is also a matter of congratulation. Among the letters of commendation which the Association has received since the passage of the Week's bill, is one from a forestry organization which has been actively engaged upon the matter, and two from members of Congress, who have been among the leaders in that body. One of the latter stated, "I have a keen appreciation of the assistance which you and your Association have been in bringing about the good work. If it had not been for such assistance, it would have been impossible to have accomplished the result, and therefore you are entitled to the credit for the legislation." To our Secretary is due great praise for the efficient work he did in season and out of season to impress upon the people and the Congress the importance of the matter and to further the passage of the bill.

Votes were also passed urging the New York Cotton Exchange to adopt the government grade samples for the standard of the exchange and requesting the Department of Agriculture to take up the subject of standards for staple.

An enjoyable and profitable afternoon was spent in discussing matters of interest to the industry, and in the evening our Association gave a banquet to those attending the conference and addresses were delivered by several distinguished men in public life. It is hoped that similar conferences may be held in the future. The National and the American Associations are too big and too diversified in interests to think of amalgamation, but annual meetings and conferences of the officers of the associations will certainly bring good results and establish friendly relations and many concurrent lines of policy between all interests. But, as I stated in my address at Portsmouth, and repeated at Washington, the time for resolutions and conferences alone has gone by and what we now need is action that will sincerely attempt to accomplish some of the reforms that have heretofore never got beyond the stage of talk.

Bills-of-Lading.

Mention was made at the September meeting of the Association of questions the foreign bankers had raised with reference to the validity of cotton bills issued by our railroads, and a temporary arrangement was made to cover last year's shipments. It is expected that this matter will receive further consideration, and, before the next crop

is moved, will be satisfactorily settled so that all interests will be safeguarded.

The Secretary of this Association appeared at the hearing of the committee of the House of Representatives on behalf of the Stevens' bill, which was drawn for the purpose of covering these questions pertaining to bills-of-lading for the purpose of extending the provisions of the common law applying to carriers which were established before the existence of present commercial and transportation methods. The purpose of this bill in fixing the responsibility of bills-of-lading in addition to obviating the difficulties mentioned above, would also make bills-of-lading valid representatives of the material in transit and as such serve as collateral to a reasonable proportion of the value of such material, so that they would be accepted by banking institutions as collateral security for loans in this manner be of untold value to mercantile and manufacturing interests of this country by releasing the valuable material in transit from the condition of dead capital to a liquified asset.

After a most thorough investigation of the subject, the bill passed the House of Representatives, but owing to the death of Senator Elkins who had the matter in charge, in the upper body, this measure has not as yet been taken up by the Senate, but it is expected that the new Congress will enact this bill into law.

Cotton Exchanges.

The subject of cotton exchanges in the country and their methods of doing business has attracted a great deal of attention during the past year. A most drastic bill known as the Scott bill, and which, practically speaking, would have closed every exchange in the country, passed the House of Representatives but did not pass the Senate. While all will admit that there are certain abuses of the legitimate functions of the exchanges such a bill was too radical and too sweeping in its provisions, and I believe would have been disastrous in its effects. It is to be hoped that the rules of the exchanges may be amended so that they will tend to discourage speculation and do away with abuses and thus preserve the exchanges for the legitimate and useful position they were intended to fill in the industry.

By some twist of the election an old negro had been elected to the office of justice of the peace in a little backwoods district in Tennessee. His first case happened to be one in which the defendant asked for a trial by jury. When the testimony was all in, the lawyers waited for the judge to give his instructions to the jury. The new justice seemed embarrassed. Finally one of the lawyers whispered to him that it was time to charge the jury. He webstered one hand into the front of his coat, calhouned his voice, and said:

"Gent'm'n ob de jury, sence dis am a putty small case. Ah'll on'y charge yo' a dollah 'n' a half apiece."—Everybody.

POWER FROM PRODUCER GAS

Continued on page 5

Cost of operation per kilowatt hour. 40 of a cent.

Total cost per kilowatt hour. 70 of a cent.

Plant No. 4.

400 horse power bituminous producer, (suction type, 24 hour day),	
400 horse power tandem double-acting engine,	
200 ton ammonia compressor (direct connected),	
Cost installed (without compressor).	\$4,400.00
Interest and depreciation.	\$4,400.00
Supplies and repairs.	2,200.00
Labor (three shifts).	6,353.00
Fuel at 1 1-4 pounds per horse power.	2,916.00

Total cost 456 of a cent per horse power hour. \$15,869.00

This last plant was operating on Illinois Slack of 10,300 British thermal units per pound, and contained 4 per cent sulphur and 38 per cent volatile matter.

The above figures of actual operating plants should arouse interest, especially when it is remembered, that the quality of water used is immaterial to the success of operation, a source of such frequent trouble in neighborhoods where hard or dirty water prevails.

There is one point which I wish to raise before closing, don't try to buy bargains in the gas line, those manufacturers who have solved the problem of gassifying American fuel, have spent thousands of dollars doing so, and they therefore cannot afford to sell as cheap pound for pound, as the manufacturer who thinks he can copy a producer design and thus save experimental expenses. Purchasers of this class of goods have to conduct the experiments at their own expense, and to the great detriment of their own business, and find in the long run that they would have saved money, to say nothing of annoyance, by only dealing with parties who have actual plants in successful operation which can be visited and carefully inspected. Written testi-

monials are most misleading, a month after they have been written the plant may, under increased load conditions, have proven an utter failure.

However, do not let other people's mistakes prevent you from looking into this subject, but avoid the fatal error of calling for bids on the open market as if you were purchasing a stock article with which you are familiar, rather put the matter in the hands of some engineer conversant with the state of the art, and hold him responsible in not only the selection of the plant, but its installation and operation for say the first year.

When you do get a first class producer and engine plant, you will soon find that you have something that you will be glad to boast of among your friends, and the economy of which is actually better than claimed, but recollect that it is not only an engineering problem, but involves an intimate knowledge of the chemistry of combustion, and fight shy of the "bargains" sometimes offered.

A teacher in Charlotte, N. C., was about to tell the primary class a story, and as a preliminary she asked: "Now how many of you children have ever been in a very small town? Of course, Charlotte is a large city, but who has been in what we call a small country village?"

Numerous hands were raised. "Well, Oscar," said Teacher, "what little town have you been in?" "Greensboro," answered the eager Oscar.

When Victor Murdock, the Kansas insurgent leader, went to Congress, one of the patriarchs of the House took a kindly interest in the youthful new member and helped him over some of the rough places. One day the veteran, who was a scholarly man, was catechizing Murdock on his reading.

"Have you read Carlyle's 'French Revolution'?" the older man asked; and he was somewhat surprised to receive a negative reply. His astonishment increased as he ran over a list of standard works and successively received the same kind of an answer. Finally he asked: "Well, what have you read?"

"I have red hair," Murdock responded eagerly.—Everybody.

A hungry customer seated himself at a table in a quick-lunch restaurant and ordered a chicken pie. When it arrived he raised the lid and sat gazing at the contents intently for a while. Finally he called the waiter.

"Look here, Sam," he said, "what did I order?"

"Chicken pie, sah."

"And what have you brought me?"

"Chicken pie, sah."

"Chicken pie, you black rascal!" the customer replied. "Chicken pie? Why, there's not a piece of chicken in it, and never was."

"Dat's right, boss—dey ain't no chicken in it."

"Then why do you call it chicken pie? I never heard of such a thing."

"Dat's all right, boss. Dey don't have to be no chicken in a chicken pie. Dey ain't no dog in a dog biscuit, is dey?"—Everybody.

Why He Doesn't Speak.

A judge of a minor court was one day presiding in a case in which a husband was defending a suit for separation and alimony. At one stage in the proceedings it appeared that the man had not spoken to his wife for five years. The judge interrupted to know the reason for this remarkable state of things and was answered: "Well, your Honor, I hated to interrupt her."—Exchange.

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We are in closer touch with the mills than any other publication and can do more toward placing men in good positions. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want agents at every cotton mill in the South and are paying liberal commissions for such work. We expect to push our circulation and a live man can make a neat sum by simply canvassing his mill.

The **Southern Textile Bulletin** is already a popular journal and at the low subscription price of \$1.00 per year is selling readily. Write us for details.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

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WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or as carder in large mill. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Married. Age 36. Sober. 16 years experience as carder and spinner. 4 years with present mill as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent. Have had ten years of actual experience and have diploma of correspondence course. Can handle a mill on either plain or fancy weaving. Good references. Address No. 4.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinning in North Carolina or South Carolina. Twenty years experience. Married; sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 5.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 6.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Address No. 7.

WANTED—Position as carder. Have had ten years experience and have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Can give good references. Address No. 8.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held good positions and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 9.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Long experience on both white and colored work. Satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 10.

WANTED—Position as carder or as carder and spinner. Can take position on short notice and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 11.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent. Have had several years experience as carder. Good references. Address No. 12.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING. 12 years experience. Understand colored, plain and fancy weaving, also dobby, lenos and jacquard designing. Sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 13.

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WANTED—Position as carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill, 20 years experience. Good references. Address No. 17.

WANTED—Position as time keeper, shipping clerk or paymaster. Have technical education and experienced in weave room and cloth room. Address No. 18.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and am also expert designer. Satisfactory references. Address No. 19.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill, 10 years experience, 30 years old, married. Address No. 20.

To eke out his salary the people of a small country church gave their pastor a donation party, among the presents being a fine new dress-coat for the pastor and a pretty bonnet for his wife.

On the following Sunday as they walked up the aisle in their new habiliments the choir inadvertently struck out with the voluntary—much to the discomfiture of the sensitive clergyman and his wife.—“Who are these in bright array?”—Exchange.

Knew the Way.

A fellow afflicted with too much mother-in-law reached home one night to find that the old lady had come for a lengthy visit and had been taken ill within an hour following her arrival. Her condition was such that a physician was summoned. The doctor conducted his examination and then stepped into the kitchen where the son-in-law waited his coming, while the wife remained in the sick chamber with her mother.

“Is it anything serious?” asked the young husband.

“Well,” replied the physician, “all I can say is that your mother-in-law must be sent to a warmer climate.”

With that the young man darted down the cellar stairs, returning with an axe, which he held out to the astonished medical man.

“Here, Doc,” he said, “you hit her; I can’t.”—Exchange.

Biblical knowledge, according to some Lawrenceville, New Jersey, examination papers:

“Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist, had grown to quite an old age, and had never had a child. This troubled her as she had lived a Christian life?”

“Elizabeth his wife was a baron.” “Cubit was the name of the god-dess of love.”

“They locked Peter up and put sheekles on him.”

“John was finally hanged on an olive branch.”—Everybody.

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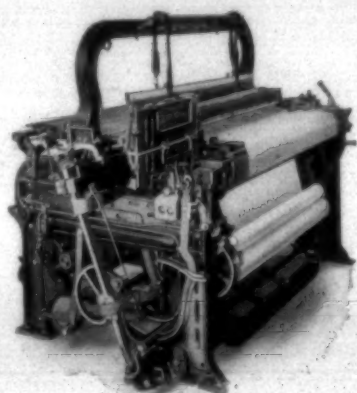
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